

Moutries
advertise the
Victrola
after a busy Day.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

July 14, 1921, Temperature 80.

Barometer 29.83

Rainfall 1.94 in.

Humidity 89.

July 14, 1921, Temperature 79.

THE DOLLAR
DIRECTORY CO.
5 Wyndham St.
PUBLISHERS
OF
HONGKONG
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TELEPHONE HANDBOOK
Tel. No. 22.

No. 18,618

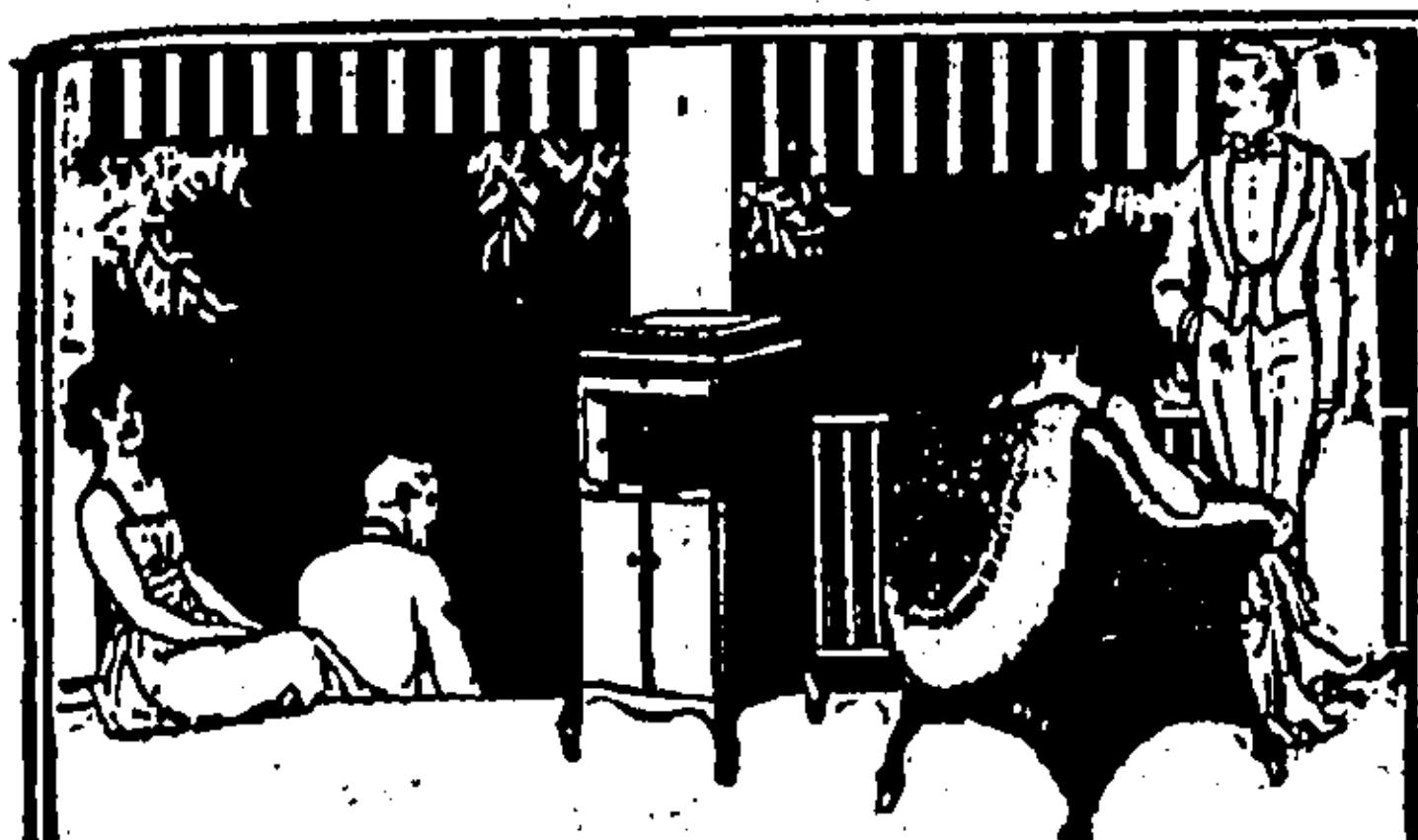
五拜禮

號四十七年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

日十二月五陽成壬戌年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



After a busy day— The Victrola!

The Victrola offers you the ideal relaxation—the soothing, restful influence of the world's best music. Great Victor artists sing for you the very songs you love to hear; the magic of their genius helps you to forget the cares and worries of the day.

Why not come in today and let us prove just how easily the Victrola can help you?

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
Exclusive Distributors.



MADELEINE PEARSON

1st Floor, Union Buildings (opposite G.P.O.)

Wishes to announce that
another consignment of unique

AFTERNOON AND Dainty WASHING FRACKS

has arrived and is now available for inspection.

Patrons are requested to note that on and

after AUGUST 1st, new address will be

No. 2, Queen's Buildings (Ground Floor).

Ice House St. (opposite Café Wiseman).

HAWTHORNE & PEARSON

(LATE OF SAVILE ROW, LONDON.)

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

Reg to announce that they are now producing
LOUNGE SUITS from \$65.00, cut and finish
guaranteed. A visit is cordially invited.

ENTRANCE 1 Union Building (First Floor)

Opposite General Post Office,

P. O. Box 530.

Hongkong.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linon Hats, Topcoats, etc.



Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY,
15-20, Shaukiwan Road.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of Woolen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 6-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone 1301.
Manager:—YUENG FORWAN.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel 636.

Tel 636.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION.

JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

DELA RUE

FAMOUS

CABINET SAFES

Fitted with a Wonderful Combination Lock and Propeller Key.

INSPECTION SOLICITED BY

J. ULLMANN & CO.

HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REPARATIONS AGAIN.

MANUFACTURERS WANT ENFORCEMENT.

GERMANY'S EXPORT TRADE.

LONDON, July 13.

Replying to a deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers urging the enforcement of the German reparations agreement Mr. Lloyd George declined to discuss the question of reparations until the report of the Reparations Commission in Paris had been received, which he hoped would be in a few days. He entirely agreed as to the desirability of enforcing reparations if it could be done without harming ourselves more than Germany. The situation with regard to Germany's external trade was not so rosy as the deputationers appeared to think. Rathenau estimated the export trade of Germany at 25 per cent. of the pre-war figures. The French estimate was forty per cent. How could Germany export much capital on that basis.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons at questions time Mr. Lloyd George said that obviously the Allies must seriously consider the German Government's request for further moratorium with regard to the cash payment of reparations and consult each other and the Reparations Commission on it. He was not in a position at present to state the British Government's attitude, except to say that they considered it absolutely necessary that such respite should be given to Germany as to enable her to restore order in her finances and so be in a position to make reasonable payments on account of her obligations as early as possible.

COMMISSION REPLIES TO GERMANY.

Paris, July 13.

The reparations commission has replied to Germany denying that the reparations payments are the most important cause of the fluctuation of the mark and declaring that a stable position will only be re-establishable by the immediate enforcement of the financial reforms previously demanded by the commission. The commission promises a definite decision before August 15 and in the meantime demands payment of the instalment due on July 15.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

WILL HONGKONG GET A STATION?

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Kellaway stated that the Government had further considered the question of an Imperial wireless chain and had decided to erect in England a station of the power contemplated by the expert commission instead of the smaller power firstly proposed. The Government was advised that this station would provide direct communication with India, South Africa and Australia. The Imperial Government would erect a station in India and the Indian Government would work a station; also capable of directly communicating with England, South Africa and Australia. The proposed second station in Egypt and a station in East Africa would be deferred. The question of erecting stations at Singapore and Hongkong would be reconsidered. The Government was communicating with the Union Government with regard to the station in South Africa and Canadian Government experts were expected in England shortly to discuss the participation of Canada.

IRISH WAR COUNCIL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, July 13.

Michael Collins has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Army and Richard Mulcahy, Chief of Staff, with General Owen O'Duffy commandant of the South Western Division. They constitute the Supreme Irish War Council in charge of military operations throughout the country.

SAILING SHIP WRECKED.

SYDNEY, July 13.

The five mast barque "France," the world's largest sailing ship, has been wrecked on a reef a hundred miles off the west coast of New Caledonia. The crew took to the boats after a dreadful experience during the night. The crew of the "France" have landed safely.

TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, June 13.

At Bristol in the second round of the Davis Cup Oscar Degener, Spain, beat A. A. Fyfe, India, 1-6, 6-2, 6-5, 6-0. Manuel Alonso, Spain, beat A. E. Fyfe, India, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 1/16.

To-day's opening rate 2/7 1/16.

CANADIAN MILITARY DEFENCE.

PERMANENT AGREEMENT.

SOUGHT WITH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. King and the Minister of Defence, Mr. Graham, called on Mr. Hughes at the State Department in connection with the Canadian proposals for a permanent revision of the century old Roubidoux agreement of Canadian and American military defences in accordance with the decisions of the Washington Conference. The agreement is subject to cancellation on six months' notice and therefore lacks the element of permanency. It is probable that the new treaty will be negotiated. Mr. King in a statement said he was very gratified at Mr. Hughes' sympathetic reception of the proposals. He added that Canada desired a permanent understanding as regards armaments in order to effect lasting economies. Other matters discussed included measures for the protection and conservation of the fisheries in eastern and Western Canada and the international waters beyond the three mile limit.

GERMAN POLITICS.

MOBE TROUBLE BREWING.

BERLIN, July 13.

The political situation is again acute as a result of the conference of leaders of the Trade Unions, Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists whereat considerable doubt was expressed as to whether the Socialist parties could accept the Defence of the Republic Bill in their present form. Rejection of the bills would mean the dissolution of the Reichstag, unavoidable. The Majority Socialists reaffirmed their demand that the Independent Socialists should enter the Government in order to form a decisive Republican majority. The result of the discussion was communicated to Wirth who considered it so serious that he telegraphed to Ebert who is immediately returning to Berlin from Freudenstadt where he has been spending a holiday.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY.

A SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, July 13.

At the annual meeting of the Burmah Oil Company Sir John Gargill, presiding, said that the reasonable hope of this year of proving a good one was fairly well founded. The actual saving in 1921 was small and trading results were down due to the decline in the value of the rupee and the reduction in market values. The gross profits were similar on the whole to last year. Enterprise in India was handicapped by increased taxation and working costs. The position was satisfactory as in other fields except Trinidad. Geological opinion favours further efforts. Prices of paraffin wax and candles are weakening. The output of crude oil has been augmented and the future outlook is satisfactory. The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted.

POSITION IN IRELAND.

LORD BIRKENHEAD TAKES BRIGHT VIEW.

LONDON, July 13.

Speaking in the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead said he believed we were at last witnessing the birth of the Irish nation. He boldly claimed that the situation to-day contained elements of promise which had not existed between Ireland and England for centuries. Murders, outrages and hardships were decreasing. The Irish signatories to the treaty had given the clearest possible proof of their preparedness to run every risk to carry it out and if they succeeded the Irish question would be solved. If they failed and anarchy and anarchy reigned Britain would not stand aside but at present he refused to believe they were going to fail.

MOBILISING MOTORS.

AMERICAN POST OFFICE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Postmaster General has informed the President that he has thoroughly organized a fleet of motor vehicles mobilisable within twenty-four hours in the event of the shopmen's strike further interfering with the movement of mails.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 13.

The French Government has accepted in principle the British proposal of a Near East Conference at which Greeks and Kemalists will be represented.

When it rains

go to

Mackintosh's

who are showing the finest selection of high-grade Waterproof at really moderate prices.

The "HYDROMAC" is an exceptionally light weight coat and thoroughly rainproof. A marvel of value. \$27.50.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



COCKROACHES are a constant danger to you—they spread dangerous diseases by contaminating your food. Rid your home of them.

BEEFLE VIRUS will do it.

It is efficient and simple to use—try a tin.

Price 70 cents.

SOLD BY

THE PHARMACY

22 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchsen Lamp Coal stands for economy in coal usage. All lamp oils have a large percentage of dust which are FIATOTALLY WASTED. The dust in FUCHSEN Lamps burns into lamps as soon as they are cast into the bellows. Fuchsen lamp coal burns gradually and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

KING IP & CO.

Coal Merchants & Contractors, 27, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 2768. Cable address "Eidnam". Sole Agents for Fuchsen Coal.

We stock in our godowns 11 grades of other Fuchsen Coal.

THE YUEN WO STORE.

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers.

Office No. 28, Tung Man Street, Phone 2540.

Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone K. 731.

Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. C. LEUNG.

"PHILIPS"



ROYAL SILK STORE.

Just Received New Consignment of Benares Real Gold and Silver BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Shoes and Scarfs.

We are the Only Dealers for the above Articles & Invite Your Inspection.

D. OHELLARAM, 364, Queen's Road Central.

GINS & LIQUEURS

FROM

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

CALDEBOK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 75.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with Dunlop tyres and

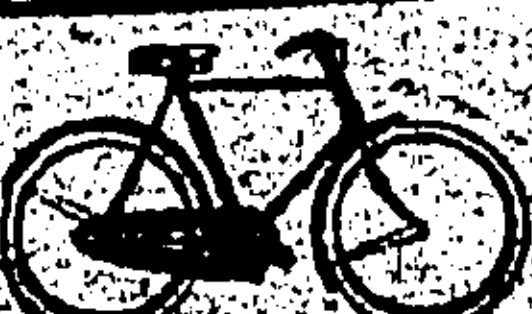
Sturmeys Archer 3-speed gear

—the joy bicycle

of all classes.

THE WING ON

CO., LTD.



LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

SATURDAY, 15th July, 1922
commencing at 11 a.m.
(continuing at 2.30 p.m.)
at the Astor House Hotel, Queen's
Road, Central

**THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE FURNITURE OF
THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**
including some

VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, by
well known French Artists

ONE ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE
by Burroughes & Watts, London

**A Large Quantity of Cutlery and
E. P. tableware.**

On view from Wednesday the 12th
inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.**

Tenders are invited for the purchase
of the remainder of the lease of the
Astor House Hotel. The lease expiring
on 30th September 1924.

For further particulars apply to
LAMMERT BROS.
Hongkong, July 6, 1922.

SATURDAY, July 15, 1922,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 18, Cecil Street of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.,
Kowloon

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES),
21 cases Cotton Yarn
5 bales Grey Cotton Yarn
1 case Cotton Goods
17 cases Crumpled Cotton
2 cases Heavy Thread
200 cases Safety Matches
100 cases Brass wire
21 cases Steel Nipples
2 cases Rubber shoes
1 case Button
30 cases Zinc Oxide
100 cases Sodium Sulphate
98 cases Glass Bottles
8 cases Glass Ware
22 cases Siles
10 cases Tin Boxes
2 cases Tin Foil
2 cases Stationery
1 case Printer's Matter
1 case Selig
1 case Brown

(all more or less damaged
or "Peking Maru.")

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.**

Hongkong, July 12, 1922.

THURSDAY, July 20, 1922,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 13, Orient Buildings (Ground
Floor), Kowloon

**A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,**
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)
On view from Wednesday the 19th
July.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.**

Hongkong, July 12, 1922.

SHUN TAI HONG.
Dealer in
**SHANUNG PONGEE SILK,
Lace and Straw Hat.**
Shantung, Peking's Home etc.
No. 70, Lower Lascar Row,
Telephone No. 803, Hongkong

RWA LEE & CO.
Shanghai and Shantung Hand
made Lace, Hair nets
and
Embroideries, Etc.
No. 70 Lower Lascar Row. Tel. 802.

YAN KEE.
71 Hong Lane,
Entrance from Jubilee Street.
Coal Contractors for the
Household.
Tel. 3825.

NAMSAN & CO.
280 Des Voeux Road West
Photo Engraving and Designing
LITHOGRAPHERS
Tel. 1303.

Beautiful Things Make the Living
Beautiful.
Our Silk Kimonos combine Art and
Beauty never seen before in Hong-
kong. Remember silk is for summer-
wear. When down town call at
131, Wyndham Street, and
inspect our KIMONOS.

YEE SING
GEN'LMENS
TAILOR
12, W. Wing Street.

INTIMATIONS

**FOR SALE
COLLECTION OF USED
POSTAGE STAMPS,**
all different,

500 Stamps at \$ 3.
1200 " " \$15.
1500 " " \$18.
2000 " " \$30.
2500 " " \$50.

1000 French Colonies at \$00.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, View
Post Cards, Garden Seeds, etc. etc.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

6, D'AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Kayamally & Co.

Telephone No. 491
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI,

Graduate of Tokio Massage School,
From 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
2nd Floor.

MASSAGE.

**Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KISHIKI and
R. SHIMIDZU.**

No. 24 Wyndham Street,
(opposite to the "Ukima Mail")

SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.

No. 16, Wyndham Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.

**VERNE VEST MODERN
DENTISTRY.**

ASAHI BEER

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The Three Castles

Virginia Cigarettes



Smoked
round the
World.

Guaranteed
manufactured
in England...

Made in—Regular,
Magnum and Super-
Magnum Sizes...



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

A RACE OF "SMATTERERS."**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.****SPECIALISATION ESSENTIAL.**

The thirteenth annual conference of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, held at the Polytechnic, Regent-street in mid-week was marked by an attack upon the present system of education. Mr. J. Paley, of the L.C.C. School of Engineering, Poplar, who succeeded Professor G. Knox as president, chose, as one of the main features of his presidential address, to give his answer to the question, "What is a good general education?" So great is the growth of knowledge that he considered the human race must be smatterers in most things, and each individual somewhat of a specialist in one. In his opinion, and that of other speakers, technical education should play a large part in the education of the future, the necessary time being afforded by curtailing of classical studies. Professor Knox mentioned that 85 per cent. of the people of the country were engaged in non-literary pursuits. Of the two types of students who went to the Universities one type went there to be bored and the other to become politicians or Government officials. (Laughter.)

The President regretted that education and especially technical education, should have been as praised at it highest in the days of the war, because of its value in assisting to destroy life, and should now be repudiated in the days of peace. He saw no need for dependency, however, because at no other period had the individual been so keenly alive to the necessity of education for his child. Teachers in technical institutions knew that upon technical education the development of industry depended, and they courted inquiry and investigation with relation to their work. From contact with people interested in education he found that technical education was generally misunderstood. Within the last forty years the advance in scientific knowledge and the development of the application of science to industry and manufacture had been tremendous. Technical education, which was the connecting link between science and industry, had developed almost furiously. It was essentially scientific education coupled with education in arts and crafts. Technical teachers did not ask that education should consist only of science and its application. They asked that modern language, literature, arts and crafts, and con-

temporary international relations should be made studies in the technical institutions. They did not admit that what was called a "good general education" could only be obtained by the study of certain subjects in certain ways, or that education and culture must be associated, necessarily, with bygone civilisations. Even were it conceded that a knowledge of ancient history was necessary and acquaintance with pagan mythology desirable, was it essential that they should be acquired from the dead language by years of toil and weariness? (Hear, hear.)

EXAMPLE OF CHINA.

If he might quote China, the desire there was to combine knowledge of what was best in the modern world with what was selected by specialists in the classics as being of value in relation to history, art, science, and literature. "It does not appear," he added, "to be recognised sufficiently that the sum total of human knowledge is so enormous that no one man can have more than a smattering of most of it. It is almost essential and inevitable that specialisation must be undertaken. Every different trade, profession, or occupation represents a form of specialisation and within any one profession specialisation is essential. It was not always so; but the sum total of human knowledge was not as great as it is now, and was not being added to at the rate at which addition takes place to-day. It must be recognised that as a body the human race must be smatterers and that each individual must be a smatterer in most things and something of a specialist in one." The time had come when careful consideration should be given to the question, "What are the essentials for a good general education?" By a good general education he meant such training and such knowledge as would develop a child's mind and create in him the desire to read and the ability to reason, to inquire and to understand where understanding was possible; a training which would develop his body and bring body and mind into greater unison, develop his imagination and courage, and that too rare gift—the gift of being able to marvel at the nature and to appreciate the beauties of life. (Cheers.)

Dealing with the subject of teachers' salaries, the president said that the spectacle of any public body expending an agreement or refusing to carry it into effect, was one which must cause alarm to every thinking man and woman who had regarded the moral integrity of British public bodies as beyond reproach. Viscount Burnham had been a perfect chairman—(cheers)—and the hours and

WAR SOLDIERS UNTRACED.

The War Office states that it has not been able to trace a number of men who joined the Army on duration-of-war attestation, and have not yet been discharged. These men are not regarded as necessarily in a state of desertion; but if any who have deserted surrender themselves, or bring their whereabouts to notice, their cases will be immediately investigated and dealt with on their merits.

In the case of men who have voluntarily signed confessions of desertion the usual procedure is to dispense with trial and to carry out their discharge without requiring them to leave their civil occupations. Only where there has been previous desertion, or other serious offense, is any departure made from this normal procedure. And in all cases extenuating circumstances are taken into consideration. If the facts show that a man has been irregularly released instead of being demobilised nothing more is necessary than the formality of effecting his discharge. Men who have not been released from their duration-of-war attestation by the issue of proper discharge or demobilisation papers should, therefore, communicate by letter with the Officer in Charge of the unit with which they served, giving their names and addresses, regimental numbers, and particulars of service in order that their cases may be dealt with without delay.

hours of service which he gave had made teachers and local education authorities his debtors for all time. They thanked all those, not bringing teachers, who served on the committees, and in view of their recommendations teachers regarded the proposal of the Government to make pensions contributory as a breach of faith and equivalent to a direct out in salaries. (Cheers.)

In the course of the discussion it was stated that the only people who did not appear to appreciate technical education were the educationalists. That the new education which had been outlined would not be cheap was made clear. Technical teachers of high ability had great commercial value, and apparatus and equipment were costly. A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Board of Education to appoint a committee to investigate the whole field of technical education in relation to education, generally, and to industry. It was further agreed to protest against the reduction in the number and value of scholarships available for higher education.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions**

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAM HING KNITTING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of:—

Socks, Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc.

24, Halphong Road, Kowloon. Telephone K 377.

Manager, WONG KAM FUK.

MASSAGE EXPERT

HARRY FURUKAWA,

K. SAKI,

19, Wyndham Street.

A PODICURE AND MANICURIST

Mrs. N. TSUCHIOKA,

31 WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG PRINTING OFFICE.

First Floor, Room No. 12.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodak and Kodak Film, etc. etc.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS**

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel
Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel
Grand Hotel Kalee

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotel, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Tel. No. 812. **CARLTON HOTEL.** Tel. Add. "Carlton."
The Only American Hotel in the Colony.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean. Under American Management. For terms apply to

MRS. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry). **PALACE HOTEL** KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE."

J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

Tea, Dinners, Teas at moderate prices or by Monthly Ticket. Ice Cream Parlour and Ladies' Private Room. Candles, Chocolates and other Confectionery a Speciality.

AMERICA CO., LTD. Cafe and Dining Rooms.
(30 and 32 Des Voeux Road, Central.)
Confectioners, Bakers, and General Caterers.

Weddings, picnics and other parties especially catered for. Wedding, Birthday and other cakes made to order. Ships supplied by arrangement.

HOTEL "ASIA"**WEST BUND, CANTON.**

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the

SUN OO, LTD., CANTON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
All the comforts of a home combined with
moderate prices.
Electrically heated rooms, the new up-to-date
Hotel, Large and comfortable rooms. Exce-
lent food and service. Bathing, Billiards, and
Billiard Room. First Class accommo-
dation for Families and Tourists. Terms
moderate.

L. W. MAE, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION
14, ELIZABETH STREET, Kowloon. Near
the Lifts, Park, and Gardens. Excellent
Baths and Billiard Room. Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 272. Telegraphic Address: "KING EDWARD."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

WAH ON FACTORY

OF FRAMEWORK OF
ANY DESCRIPTION.
Factory at Mongkok.

HEAD OFFICE:
118 Des Voeux Road, Central.

**SAMPLES AND
PRICES FURNISHED ON
REQUEST.**

THE NEW VICTORIA CAFE
THE HOUSE FOR GOOD EATS
Tea and Dinner
(Menu and A La Carte)
at all hours.
Bakers and Confectioners.
Cakes made for parties, etc.
Tel. 2887.
24, Des Voeux Road
Central.

Hughes & Hough AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY. Coal Contractors General Brokers. **-PUBLIC AUCTIONS-**

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,
July 15, 1922, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
6 large Carpets, 10 Rugs,
2 large Settees, 10 Tables,
Overmantel, Desk, Curtains,
etc., etc., etc.

Also
Quantity of other Household
Furniture and Sundries.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 12, 1922.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,
July 18, 1922, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CARPETS,**
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising:—
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas,
Armchairs (new), Card and Occasional
Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc.,
(Innand Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery &
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
etc., Electro-plated Ware, Vase, St.
Lambert Table Plate and Glass Ware.
Also
Electric Reading Lamps, Screens,
Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures,
And
1 Baby Grand Piano, American Ice
Chest, 2 Express Bikes.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 12, 1922.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.	
1.—In Victoria, with two Drivers.	
Quarter hour,.....	14 cents
Half hour,.....	20 "
One hour,.....	35 "
Three hours,.....	60 "
Six hours,.....	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),.....	\$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.	
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 9 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.	
11.—Beyond Victoria, with four Drivers.	
Hour,.....	0.60 cents
Three hours,.....	\$1.00
Six hours,.....	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),.....	2.00
111.—In the Hill District, with 4 Drivers.	
Quarter hour,.....	\$0.15
Half hour,.....	0.20
One hour,.....	0.30
Two hours,.....	0.50
Three hours,.....	0.70
Six hours,.....	1.00
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),.....	1.50

RICKSHAS.

1.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.	
Five minutes,.....	5 cents
Ten minutes,.....	10 "
Quarter hour,.....	15 "
Half hour,.....	20 "
One hour,.....	30 "
Every subsequent hour,.....	30 "
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.	
11.—In Kowloon.	
Quarter hour,.....	5 cents
Half hour,.....	10 "
One hour,.....	15 "
Every subsequent hour,.....	10 "
111.—Taipei Road.	
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the ricksha cause the journey to take longer than—	
Up to 4th mile,.....	75 cents
single,.....	1 hour.
return,.....	\$1.00
Beyond 4th to 8th mile,.....	1 hour.
single,.....	\$1.20
return,.....	\$1.40
Beyond 8th to 12th mile,.....	1 hour.
single,.....	\$1.75
return,.....	\$2.00
Beyond 12th to 16th mile,.....	1 hour.
single,.....	\$2.00
return,.....	\$2.50
Beyond 16th to 20th mile,.....	1 hour.
single,.....	\$2.50
return,.....	\$3.00
Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.	
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsai Sha Street.	

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 17th day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** behind 8th Temple Gap Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.	
No. of Lots.	Boundary Measurements.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TAIYO & CO.

ROOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 14, Wing Lok St.
Office: 14, Queen's Rd. Ck. Works: 14, Queen's Rd. Ck.
THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.
General Contractors.
House and Office Furnishings.
Ships' Upholsterers and Painters.
Tel. 4303.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.
WANTED.—English Girl, well educated, would take position as children's nurse, governess, or companion. Apply Box No. 1391 c/o "China Mail."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
LADY staying Hongkong wishes to meet other members. Write, E. G. Room 455 Hongkong Hotel.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—2 Sester Baick Motor Car. Six Cylinder 38 H.P. Can be seen by appointment. No reasonable offer refused. Reason for sale: Owner left Colony. Apply Box No. 1378, c/o "China Mail."

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1922, at rate of 2/7 1/4 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after **TUESDAY** the 8th August, 1922, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from **MONDAY** the 24th July to **SATURDAY** the 5th August, 1922, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 11, 1922.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on **WEDNESDAY**, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY** the 18th to **WEDNESDAY** the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, July 11, 1922.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on **WEDNESDAY**, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY** the 18th to **WEDNESDAY** the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

NOTICE.

MADAME FLINT'S NEW SHOWROOM.

MADAME FLINT will shortly go to Paris to purchase goods for the coming winter season and will be pleased to execute any commission her clients may wish to have attended to. When she arrives in Paris it is her intention to form an Anglo-French Company for the purpose of conducting her present business, to which will be added a Ladies' Hairdressing Salon. This department will be properly up to date and will supply "transformations" and indeed everything that goes to make My Lady Beautiful.
Meanwhile Miss Flint has sent out a large assortment of Autumn goods which are due to arrive here in September. Madame Flint has just removed into the premises lately occupied by the Bon Ton Ltd. in Queen's Road Central. The place has been refitted and renovated throughout and a large stock of ladies' wear and hats is now on view there. As these must be sold to make room for the new season's goods a special reduction in price has been arranged.

Madame Flint takes the opportunity of thanking her numerous customers for their patronage in the past and holds herself at their disposal in the future. She expects to be back in Hongkong about the first week in November.
Hongkong, July 10, 1922.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
July 11, 1922.	June 1922.	July 11, 1922.	June 1922.
Beef, shelled, - Mel Lora Pa .. lb. 24	24	Chickens, - Kal Tai .. lb. 50	50
Prime Cut lb. 24	24	Capons, Small, - Sla Kal .. lb. 40	40
Corried, - Ham Ngau Yek .. lb. 24	24	Capons, Large, - Sla Kal .. lb. 50	50</

BURNETT'S

FINEST LONDON

DRY GIN

unique in character and flavour.

Gives that distinctive excellence
to a Cocktail.

Sole Importers:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3148

THIS WEEK'S
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLAIN & FLORAL
VOILES.

AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON VOILES
ONLY.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1932.

PLANNING HONGKONG'S
FUTURE.

The natural water supply of this Colony is good and adequate in quantity. If at times we suffer shortage, it is our own fault, for not making sufficient provision for storage. Possibly the population has grown bigger and faster than previous administrators expected. The question for our present government is whether it is going to go on growing. Most people seem to think so, and that Hongkong is nowhere near the height of its ultimate development. If they are right, a bigger water scheme—on a scale much greater than anything so far attempted—will be necessary. It must be too big to be paid for out of current revenue. It must be big enough to supply the needs of posterity, and posterity must pay its share. At the P.W.D. they have such a scheme sketched out. They would tap the Taimo-shan watershed on the mainland, run the resulting supply through a tunnel through the intervening ranges, and (to supply our island) a pipeline across the harbour. This plan involves two large reservoirs (capacity 2,000,000,000 gallons) in the Shing Mun valley. If Kowloon and Hongkong are to grow so that they will require such a tremendous water scheme, it is plain they will also require communication facilities other than our present ferries. They will want either bridge or tunnel, either an expensive project for which posterity should help to pay. As this bridge or tunnel would give protection to the trans-harbour water main, from the anchors of shipping, etc., it is desirable they should go together. As a large public loan would be necessary anyway, why not make it large so as to cover both schemes, both necessary? This may seem too

big for the present administration, very likely. If so, this will but serve to call attention to the need for other developments to fit the growth of the place. Our present government is still more or less on the lines considered good enough to run a small settlement and give it small water schemes, etc. A bigger place will need a bigger government—probably even a bigger and more ambitious Constitutional Reform Association. Anyway, if it be admitted that the place is likely to go on growing at anything like the wonderful rate it has grown so far, planning for Hongkong's future must be bolder than it has ever been before. There must be no more scheming on the principle that "father's pants will soon fit sonny." Sonny, adult, must have his own garment, made to measure. Hongkong and Kowloon must be catered for in such a way that there will be no more hand-to-mouth living such as causes these troubles. If they are to be as important as Manchester, they must go as far as Manchester, and spend money as lavishly as Manchester did, not only for essential water supply, but for the proper development of the place. If Manchester could open up a ship way to the ocean, being so far from it, we can improve our harbour. If Manchester could go to Thirlmere for water, we can go to Taimo-shan, a much shorter pipe line. We can solve the simple problem of linking up our twin cities. A bridge is no bigger scheme than the Fraya East Reclamation.

A Chinese woman living at Antaukok, Kowloon City, engaged a ricksha at Mongkok at 3 p.m., yesterday to drive her to her home. As the vehicle passed the Cheung Lok Yuen Gardens, it was stopped by four men who dragged the woman out and searching her, took a couple of dollars in small coins from her. They also relieved her of a gold ring and two silver rings and a suit of pongee silk which she was carrying in a parcel. The men ran away in the direction of Mongkok.

"KID."
THE MATCHLESS MARRIOTT.

There will be a few hermits, a few residents preoccupied with other affairs, who do not know "Kid" Marriott, who have not the privilege of receiving his friendly smile, or of hearing him discourse on the manly art. But to most folks who take any interest whatever in sport, he is one of Hongkong's best known residents. He and the Governor and our own "Adversarius" may be "placed," as racing men say, in the first three. The Q.O. boys know "Kid" well. He is their official boxing instructor. In Queen's College they do not let the grass grow under their feet, nor can the pupils there grumble about lack of variety. The half yearly examinations are just over and the school breaks up for the long vacation on Saturday. In between time the pupils are being entertained and instructed. Yesterday the students who have been in the capable hands of Sgt (Kid) Marriott gave a very fine display of boxing. Practically every class from class 8 to class 1, was represented on the specially prepared stage where some hefty knocks were given and received in the true sporting manner. This afternoon an equally interesting exhibition of Chinese boxing was given. It is not exactly what we know as boxing but though they do not hit each other there can be no doubt as to its value as a splendid physical training to the young men. At last "Kid" has been immortalized in a proper and seemly way. In the latest *Yellow Dragon*, just out, "K.W.L.," the clever boy to whom the *China Mail* recently awarded a prize, has the following:

OUR BOXING INSTRUCTOR.
See him with his novices happy as a king,
Teaching them the mysteries of the fistic ring;
Straight right, straight left, upper cut and all,
Solar plexus, in-fighting, punching at the ball,
Head work, foot work, twisting like an eel,
Finishing on his toe, balanced on his heel,
Feinting, ducking, high guard, and low,
Using every muscle from the head to the toe.
Hear him tell the wondrous things his former pupils did!
Oh you matchless Marriott! Oh you priceless "Kid"!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three cases of plague were notified yesterday; one proved fatal. The inclement weather has made it necessary to postpone the opening of the Peak Telephone Exchange until July 29.

Mr. E. J. H. Mitchell has been appointed to act as honorary secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club until the next annual general meeting.

A youth who picked the pocket of a fisherman and stole a purse containing 15 cents, was sentenced to 4 months' jail by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning.

For the possession of 100 rounds of ammunition for which he had no licence, a saloon boy of the s.s. "Tenyo Maru" was this morning fined \$200 or 3 months by Mr. E. W. Hamilton.

An Indian cook employed on s.s. "Japan" was charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith at the Marine Court this morning with being absent without leave. He was found guilty and was sent to prison for a month.

A memorial service to the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang will be held at St. Paul's Church, Glenelg, on Sunday afternoon. All present and past pupils of St. Paul's College, (of which the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang was formerly a student) and friends are invited to attend.

At 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at No. 30 Gough Street, caused by the fusing of an electric wire in the ceiling. The fire brigade was early on the scene and extinguished the flames before they had time to spread. Only slight damage was done to the ceiling.

Chinese steam launch coxswains seem to have a great partiality for using the wrong side of the southern fairway of the harbour in their journeys to and fro. This morning Commander Beckwith, Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, had before him something like a dozen of these offenders. Those with previous convictions he fined \$20 and threatened that on a repetition of the offence he would deal with their certificates. Others with a clean record were fined \$15.

CORRESPONDENCE.
IN DEFENCE OF SNOBBERY.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—I have been deeply interested in the various letters on "Snobbery" appearing in your paper, and from the letters themselves it appears to be generally admitted that "Snobbery" does exist. And why should it not? Here am I the senior junior in an important house here, member of every proper club, and in time, with an element of luck, I may become a senior. Why should I waste my time with people who have not the privilege of signing clubs for me at The Club? Men have ceased to ask Who is that? They know, for I have carefully impressed on them that I am one of the future giants. I am quite willing to extend my patronage to our new juniors when they arrive here and to see they follow out instructions, avoiding all other clubs until they can join the proper one. But I am not prepared to entertain friendships with retail men and such small fry. Why should retailers complain at not being allowed to join the club. Think how awkward it would be if such had the right to enter the bar and suggest it was time his bill was paid.

I wonder how many ladies in Hongkong have been accustomed through life to their present position. Very, very few, but they do not admit it. Why should they? How many of these same ladies did their own housework at home? A good many, but they will not boast about it. Why should they? This is a land of Snobs and for any lady in the Peak tram for instance to mention the fact that she formerly kept her house clean, would be the social disgrace of her. Everybody knows that everybody else would not be the same big noise at home they try to make themselves here, and it is just a matter of everybody scratching everybody else's back, so why worry. No amount of writing or talking will alter it. It is part of our cross we have to bear, and our only consolation is that some fine day, still with luck, each of us may snob it over everybody else.

Yours Snobbishly,
FUTURITY.

WHY? WHY?

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—This controversy which seems to be touching several people on the raw has encouraged me to ask a few questions about things which have puzzled wiser men than myself. These refer to one or two things which "must not be done."

1. Why should one not take mustard with mutton? It's jolly nice.
2. Why is one "common" and ignorant when one uses a knife and fork to asparagus? It is a much cleaner and more comfortable method than that in vogue in the "best circles."
3. Again why do those users of fingers to asparagus stare in petrified horror when a sensible person lifts his chicken bone in his fingers and really gets at the meat? It is just the same as lifting a cob of Indian corn and munching at it.
4. Why should one be regarded as a pariah because he happens to keep the hand on his cigar while smoking?
5. Why should one be regarded as utterly beyond the pale because one keeps one's teaspoon in one's cup while drinking? Most of your grandfathers did it.

"Timid Enquirer."

(And why not drink tea out of the saucer? Our grandfathers did that too, and it is a pleasant way.—Ed O.M.)

THE S. P. C. A.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—With reference to recent correspondence regarding the local S.P.C.A., I think the majority of the members, and all animal lovers, are disgusted with its inactivity. What is the matter? Are the officials too busy? It is possible some of them are engaged in many similar duties, but if so, why not ask some of the other members to assist? Some may have the talent to give lectures on a suitable subject, other might be able to bring cases of cruelty to the notice of the authorities. Of course a permanent Inspector is absolutely necessary to deal with the cruelty and to especially bring to notice the present inhumane system of slaughtering in this colony, and to have this matter remedied.

Until such an official can be appointed, I am sure that much useful work would be willingly performed by members of this Society, if the duties were systematically arranged.

Thanking you for your kindness in allowing the space.
I remain, Sir,
Your faithfully,
"MIMICRA"

MORE ABOUT SNOBS.
(CONTRIBUTED.)

As we have only the first eight volumes of the New Oxford Dictionary and as the last word in volume VIII is "Shyster" we cannot give the latest scholarly definition of the word Snob. But here is what our old friend Webster says: Snob [Prov. English, snob, snob—a miserable fellow.]

1. An affected and pretentious person, especially a vulgar person, who affects gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble and distinguished persons. Thackeray's definition is then given: "A snob is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something better, especially richer or more fashionable, than they are." So now we can get an idea of the meaning of that rather elastic term Snob—"an affected person always pretending to be something better"—in other words, a "would-be." One must discriminate between conceit and snobbery. A conceited person may have a certain reason for his conceit though of course it does not justify him being conceited. He may be a brilliant athlete, a successful business man, an extraordinary surgeon etc. Then he has something to show, and if shallow brained in spite of genius in one direction, his head will swell and he will strut about like a peacock. But the snob has really nothing to boast about. He gives, or tries to give, a false and inflated impression of himself, his forebears, his position etc., and contemns his equals. There are different species of the genus. Let us look at a few.

There is the type of snob portrayed in the *China Mail* last Monday by "Spectator." We might call him or her the Social Snob. The Social Snob flourishes best far away from its birth place, and finds the atmosphere of the tropics, especially the Crown Colonies, conducive to health and development. The chief asset necessary to become one is moral cowardice. It is easy to become one if one is willing to give up one's independence of mind. Just as a medium can allow himself to become hypnotized by surrendering or submitting his will to the dominating mind of the hypnotist, so one can become a social snob by giving up all attempts to try to view things in their proper perspective, by conforming to the customs of those whom he fears to offend, and by drifting away from the Golden Rule. It is a disease more or less the outcome of our civilisation, or of what we call civilisation. In a savage tribe one can scarcely picture the snob: A club over the head would end his life or his snobbery. In the heroic days of Rome when Roman virtue was a reality, not a myth, when they were a nation of small holders snobbery was practically unknown; in the later Rome, the Rome of Gibbon, when they went to Egypt for corn, when they lived on the blood money squeezed from the provinces, when Roman Society was synonymous with all that is vile, snobbery was rampant. Young vigorous nations aspiring towards greatness display few signs of the disease: Nations that have attained greatness through the efforts of previous generations are permeated with it. Is it a sign of national decay?

Then there is national snobbery, the best example of which is perhaps ancient Athens. We all know how she held aloof from the other Greek States, how she could brook no rival, how she rejected the wooing of the marvellous Macedonian, simply because he was a Macedonian, though in spirit he was more Hellenic than most of the Athenians of his day (in spite of Mr. Wells). Yet with all her snobbery she was not too proud to accept Alexander's lavish presents of Oriental loot. The Athens of Pericles had something to boast about. It was not long since at Marathon and Salamis she had rolled back the threatening tide of Persian invasion and so saved Europe, she had a galaxy of genius scarcely ever paralleled—never surpassed—in any other country, she was becoming the city beautiful. But with the death of Pericles her glory departed, her genius fled, her vitality disappeared. Like the Alexandrian pedants of Hypatia's day, or the Greeks of the later Byzantine Empire, the Athenians of Alexander's day lived snobbishly in the transmitted glory of their predecessors trying to impose on others that the glory and virtue was still theirs. This type of national snobbery was later admirably summarised in the words "Civis Romanus sum" as if anyone could help the accident of his birth. As a nation we are in great danger of following in the snobbish footsteps of the later Greeks, the later Romans, the later Alexandrians, the later Byzantines. Shall we be called "The later English" by future generations of Japanese? Shall future generations of Europeans quote Daudet's sarcastic "Je suis Anglais" as a typical description of the "later English"? It rests with us.

Then there is the official snob who imagines that the phrase "I am

CARPENTERS' TROUBLE CONTINUES.

Evidence was taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon in the case in which four carpenters, described by Mr. F. E. Nash, for the defence as members of the Muk Cheung Carpenters' Guild, are charged with intimidation.

The complainant is a widow and proprietress of a carpenters' shop at No. 15, Peel Street. She told the Magistrate that her *fokis* were members of the Muk Yip Guild, the members of which do contractors' and house building work; while the defendants' Guild (the Muk Cheung) is open to carpenters doing decorative work. The alleged intimidation is said to have taken place on July 4, but previous to that the defendants had visited the complainant's shop and tried to persuade the *fokis* to join the Muk Cheung Guild. They also asked the complainant to join the Guild and to sign an agreement not to employ workers other than members of the Guild. The woman and her *okis* refused to have anything to do with the Muk Cheung, and finding that gentle persuasion was unavailing, the defendants resorted to threats on July 4. They were alleged to have said to the complainant's *fokis* "If you work this evening without registering we will assault you to-morrow." The police were informed and the *fokis* of the shop worked on the evening of the 4th as usual. When the defendants came to the shop on the 5th to carry out their threat they were arrested by detectives who had been lying in wait for them in the neighbourhood of the shop.

After the complainant's son had given corroborative evidence as to the happenings of the 4th and 5th, the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster is conducting the prosecution.

A government servant is an "open sesame" or talisman which differentiates him from the rest of "homo sapiens." But in Hongkong when one dares discuss the civil servant one treads on dangerous ground, so those who wish more information read tape snobbery should read Sir Harry Johnston.

Then comes the intellectual snob, most pitiful, most objectionable. He has some knowledge but no wisdom. His is different from a pedant. The pedant cannot get away from himself; he likes to display his knowledge, but he admits knowledge in others. The intellectual snob has a diseased mentality. He expresses surprise that you never studied such a simple and "beautiful" thing as the infinitesimal Calculus, suddenly asks you the equation to a conic, discusses some obscure, unimportant historical event, quotes a piece of Greek to you and then apologises saying that he had forgotten you had no Greek, does the same again next week, says in front of a crowd of business men, who probably never studied the Classics, that no man can possibly edit a newspaper, steer a ship, run a business, or drive a car unless he has read the *Iliad*. He is the type who will laugh sadly but egotistically at a hero or a successful business man making a grammatical mistake. That type should have been strangled at birth along with imbeciles and other undesirable. The money spent on his learning (I cannot call it education) has been an absolute waste.

It may sound paradoxical to talk about religious snobs but they exist. The founder of their religion was very severe on these whitened sepulchres 1900 years ago; but they never think of him or of his teachings. Their real God is Mammon.

So there they are, a goodly array. What are we to do with them? What is the cure? At present the disease seems to be spreading. Probably they are necessary in the evolution of civilisation, and doubtless as time goes on they will share the fate of and be sidetracked like the prehistoric monstrous reptiles of the Cretaceous Age of the Earth's history. However it will not be in our day. The great pity is that they are doing nothing to advance the race but are a serious hindrance. When we think of the array of mighty men, scientists, historians, physicians, economists, sociologists, psychologists etc. who are uselessly employing every atom of their mental and physical power for the uplift of the race, then, on the other hand when we see these beings who have been described as acting as dogs, we can only wonder, and hope that they will not impede too much mankind's march towards the glorious consummation, when the rifle will be no more, when the sword will be beaten into the plough share, when there will be neither creed nor social distinction, when all men shall be brothers.

"When the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled, in the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

DETECTIVE'S ROUGH TIME.

A Chinese detective sergeant stationed at Tsimshatsui, was in plainclothes duty in Canton Road at 11 o'clock last night, when he saw a man approaching him carrying a bundle under his arm. Suspecting the man the detective stopped him and asked him to open the bundle for examination. Mistaking the detective for a highwayman, the suspect resisted, and a scuffle between the two ensued.

Cries of "Save Life" and "Robber" from the suspect attracted the attention of the residents of the road and a crowd of men turned out and tackled the detective injuring him severely in the head and body. The detective's assurances that he was a policeman were not heeded, and at last he drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, wounding one man in the left thigh as the result. The shooting caused a stampede among the crowd who scattered in all directions. Other police officers who were attracted to the scene of the disturbance, succeeded in arresting two men. The detective, who was lucky to have escaped with his life, and the wounded man were removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

It was learned this morning that although badly battered about, the detective is in no serious danger, while the man whom he wounded is also reported to have had a comfortable night. It is not anticipated that his injury will affect the use of his leg.

RAISING THE WIND.

HOUSEBOY'S "MISTAKE OF A MOMENT"

A houseboy employed at No. 6, Ainal Villas, Kowloon, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with the theft of a quantity of jewellery and clothing, the property of three Europeans living in the house. The complainants were Mr. A. Farrell, who was robbed of a gold watch; Mr. Dykstra, who lost a quantity of clothing, a pair of gold and jade links and a scarf pin; and Mr. A. E. Beagle, who had a gold pencil case stolen from him.

Sub-Inspector Grant said that Mr. Beagle was unable to attend Court and asked for permission to withdraw the charge relating to the pencil case.

The Magistrate agreed. With regard to the clothing, the defendant said that he was merely keeping it in his room to wait for the owner to take it away to wash.

Magistrate: But you were wearing one of the singlets.

Defendant: But I was not wearing the socks.

Asked to explain about the jewellery, the defendant said that he had no intention to steal. His father was ill and he merely "borrowed" them to raise some money. He had intended to return the property. Defendant asked for leniency, saying that he had always been an "honest man."

Magistrate: You took the jewellery and pawned it without permission. Do you call that honesty?

Defendant: It was a mistake of the moment.

Sergeant Andrew said that it could not be a "mistake of the moment" as the jewellery was pawned on two separate dates.

Defendant was sent to jail for 8 months with hard labour.

DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

Command orders state that a district court martial composed as follows will assemble at Murray-Bles, Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 18th July, for the trial of No. 3768965 Pte. E. Reynolds, 2nd Bn. The King's Regt., and such other accused person or persons as may be before them;—President: Major W. C. Downing, R.G.A. Members: A Captain, R.G.A. A Subaltern, 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The "at home" fixed for to-morrow at the Indian Recreation Club has been postponed, owing to the wet weather, until July 29.

A small chimney fire broke out at No. 9, Upper Butter Street at 8.20 last night. It was promptly attended to by the police and fire-borne and extinguished without difficulty. The damage done was slight.

The shields won in connection with the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association's competitions, were to have been presented to-morrow. Owing to the uncertain weather the function has been put off. It will probably take place on July 29 instead.

CANTON SITUATION.

NORTH RIVER FIGHTING.

SUN'S PRESENT POSITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 13.

Since July 7, General Hui Sung-chi, commanding a section of the Northern Expeditionary Army, has made a move westwards into the Kwangtung North River area with the object of recapturing Shikwan. Reports show that he made an unsuccessful attempt on July 10 when three columns began a westward trek. One (General Li Fu-lin's men) went towards Chi Hing, avoiding Nam-hung, a second (under General Hwang Tai wai) approached Yan Pa and a third (believed to be under the command of General Hui Chai Hui Sung-chee's younger brother) made for Yung Yuen.

The first column was driven back 25 miles in a North Easterly direction from Chi Hing and the second was pushed back 15 miles from Yan Pa. The third was driven back nearly to the Kwangsi boundary in the direction of Chin Nan. The border town of Pa Hui was occupied by the Kwangtung troops. General Ip Kui's men were able to achieve this success before the arrival of the 3000 reinforcements sent North from Canton on July 10.

The attack was carried out on such a scale as to make the reverse a serious one for Hui Sung Chi whose change of objective from Waichow to Shikwan was probably due to the defection of the First Division which went over to Ip Kui. These troops offered effective resistance to Hui Sung Chi, possessing the great advantage of a thorough knowledge of the surrounding country.

WEST RIVER QUIET.

On the West river the situation remains quiet. Both the B.A.T. and the A.P.C. report that the Kweilin River is clearer. The former's Chinese agent managed to get right through to Kweilin without adventure.

IN CANTON CITY.

In Canton the strike situation has improved. The supply of electric current is being maintained during the hours of darkness and so the Shamen and the street lighting system of the city have been kept going. Doubtless this has done a great deal to prevent disturbances by robbers, another helpful factor being the erection of street gates. At present the waterworks and the Chinese railways are running and it is not now anticipated that any stoppage will occur. A conference with the electric light workers is expected to take place either to-day or to-morrow.

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL.

Peace efforts as between Sun, Ip and Chan have proved unsuccessful. Chan communicated with Sun through Ip on either July 11 or July 12 demanding that Sun should leave within three days or extreme measures would be taken and that the Northern Expeditionary Force must withdraw into Kiangsi.

OUSTING OF SUN.

The difficulty of attacking Sun in his present position is very great but there is undoubtedly some movement on foot towards driving him out. Sun is still on board the "Wing Fung," in the Shamen anchorage. The only disturbing factors are the attempts by Sun to bring up *Men Kwan* to take the position held by Ip's troops on the high ground behind Honam. An attempt by launches towing barges on the night of the 11th was frustrated but it appears that some rice was brought. Sun is not as yet officially blocked but the military commanders are undoubtedly thinking of this problem. The typhoon weather is of course doing this automatically.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

On July 12 the foreign gunboats in the international anchorage were: H.M.S. "Moth" and "Taranula," and the U.S. "Tracy" and "Pampanga." Two Japanese destroyers arrived at 3 p.m. to-day.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

NO CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

The peace conference at Hoichow Island has broken down. Replying to the three peace conditions (published in yesterday's *China Mail*) which had been communicated to him for his approval by the five mediators, Admiral Tong Teng-kwong, General Ngai Bong-peng, General Lee Ping-wing, General

Hung Siu-lin and General Hung Leung; General Ip Kui, Chan Kwing-ming's deputy in Canton, stated with regard to the first condition, that Chan's party had already announced its attitude with regard to the reunification of China, but that could be undertaken only after Dr. Sun Yat-sen had retired from the presidency of the self-constituted independent government of the South.

Dealing with the second condition, General Ip Kui said that General Hui Sung-chee's troops of the Northern Expeditionary Army were at that very moment attacking Kwangtung through Shikwan, from three directions namely, Kukkong, Yanfa and Yanyin, and had thus shattered all hopes of effecting a peaceful settlement between Chan and Sun at the present time, at any rate. Chan's troops, the reply stated, were compelled to resist the invaders with all the force in their power, or they would have failed in their duty to the citizens of Shikwan. With regard to the third condition, General Ip Kui said that peace negotiations would be impossible until General Hui Sung-chee's troops had retired to the outside of Namhung.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's reply to the same three conditions, was that they were not at all adequate for the settlement of the present situation. He insisted on his own original two conditions, which were (1) restoration of the former government of Canton (incidentally his own presidency); and (2) General Ip Kui must himself ask for punishment, and when this had been done, he (Sun) would issue a mandate pardoning him.

Before these two conditions were complied with, there could be no discussion between him and Chan's party either for peace in Kwangtung or the reunification of the North and South.

In view of this attitude of the two opposing parties, the conference has dissolved and issued an announcement to the public that its efforts in the interest of peace were fruitless.

On hearing this, the Peace Society of Canton held a meeting yesterday and passed the following two resolutions (1) to circulate the whole of the citizens of Canton inviting a mass meeting at the Provincial Assembly for the purpose of addressing an appeal to Chan and Sun not to cause any more fighting in Canton; and (2) to send a deputation to the foreign consuls at Shamen to request them to assist the mediators to bring about peace in Canton.

The circular was duly issued and distributed broadcast in Canton, but no mass meeting assembled at the appointed hour.

A small deputation was sent to Shamen to enlist the assistance of "a certain consul" in the interest of peace. The consul is reported to have assured the deputation that there "might not be any more fighting in Canton," and told them to tell the people not to be afraid. Referring to the situation at Shikwan, the consul is reported to have said that General Hui Sung-chee's army which is at present attacking Shikwan from three directions, is very badly equipped and short of ammunition on the right and left wings, and the defenders were able to repulse them without much difficulty. The real force of the invaders, he said, is concentrated in the centre because they have a railway at their disposal for quick movement. Whether or not the Canton trouble can be settled; the consul concluded, depended entirely on the result of the fighting in Shikwan, and for the present at least, Canton will have no more trouble.

General Chan Kwing-ming, has moved up strong reinforcements from Canton to Shikwan, and is now reported to be personally directing the defence of the East of the City. General Yeung Sek-leung, the station commander of Shikwan, is in charge of the forces defending the centre of the City, while General Yeung Kwai-yeo has command of the West end of the City. They are reported to be holding their ground at every point.

A telegram from Shanghai states that President Li Yuan-hung has invited Dr. Sun Yat-sen and several other Southern leaders, including Mr. Tong Shan-yeo of Heungshan and Mr. Chan Chun-hsun of Shanghai to go to Peking to discuss the general well being of the country.

RAILWAY TO RESUME

Mr. H. P. Winslow, manager of the Kowloon-Canton railway, announced to-day that the service would be resumed next Sunday.

Removed to the hospital from the second floor of No. 41, Lower Macao Row, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, said to have been self-administered, an elderly Chinese died a few hours after admittance yesterday afternoon. The deceased had been in bad health for some weeks.

MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE.

COURT SEEKS TO DIS-ENTANGLE.

It is not often that the Marine Magistrate is called upon to investigate matrimonial matters, yet a case brought before him this morning involved him in such enquiry. In the first place, a Japanese bowed gracefully before his Worship and blandly denied a charge that he was keeping an unlicensed boarding house for seamen at a house in Praya East. Then the Sub-Inspector of Police who had charge of the case said this was not the man who was summoned. The real defendant was the husband of a woman who was in Court. She was ranged alongside the defendant and questioned. She denied that defendant was her husband or that she even had one. A rent collector added his quota of complication by stating that the woman paid the rent. The defendant also stated that he paid his rent to the woman. Sub-Inspector Shafton suggested that the defendant had shown contempt of court by his appearance. The summons was not in his name and had nothing to do with him.

The Magistrate however took the view that he had acted wisely in appearing as the probability was that he did not know what it was all about. The matter will be further enquired into to-morrow when the defendant and the woman have undertaken to produce the third party mentioned.

The French Consul is at home to-day to members of the Consular body and officials, July 14 being French National Day. The consulate was closed and there were a number of French flags flying in town.

SIKHS.

The extra activities of the Panjab Government in suppressing sedition seem to have included interference with Sikh religious customs and symbols, although the Sikhs have a reputation for loyalty. We gather from a copy of an open letter to the Viceroy that the chief grievance has been connected with the *Kipon*, the symbolic sword that all Sikhs must carry. It was formerly exempted by a special clause in the Arms Act, of which exemption (judging by this open letter) the authorities have since repented. The "open letter" has been sent to us with a request for reproduction, but it is far too long. Discussion of the matter is far better left to the Indian papers, which know far more about it than we do.

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THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.

The Second issue of the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK will be published on July 1st, 1922.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(Railman Section).

THE Train Service between Kowloon and Canton will be resumed from SUNDAY, the 16th instant.
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, July 14, 1922.

NOTICE TO PEAK TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather we are forced to postpone the opening of the Peak Telephone Exchange until 29th instant.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 13, 1922.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Presentation of Shields

ON account of the weather the presentation of the Tennis Shields and the Exhibition Matches Winners versus Rest will not take place to-morrow. It is hoped to arrange for SATURDAY, July 29th.
JOHN C. FLETCHER,
Hon. Sec. H.K.L.T.A.
Hongkong, July 14, 1922.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

MR. E. J. R. MITCHELL has been appointed to act as Honorary Secretary until the next Annual General Meeting.
Hongkong, July 14, 1922.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

OWING to the wet weather, the Committee and Members of the above Club regret very much to inform their friends that the "At Home" fixed for SATURDAY 15th July 1922 is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, 29th July, 1922.

D. RUMJAHN,

Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, July 14, 1922.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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INDO MARUFriday, 21st July

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Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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HOMWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 2nd August ... Havre, London, Antwerp and

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WARWICK ARMSTRONG.

HIS BOOK.

I have just read Warwick Armstrong's book (writes Colonel Philip Trevor, O.B.E.). When I saw that it was called "The Art of Cricket" I opened it expectantly. It was obviously going to be an instructional book, and I was inclined to think that if a boy or man to-day could not bat, bowl, and field it was not for want of telling. It seemed to me that "W.G.," "Ranji," and C. B. Fry must have so covered the field that there was not a patch of ground left for anyone else to work on. I was pleasantly disillusioned. It is a short book that the Australian captain has written, but it is all the better for that. The author has the happy knack of compression, and he is terse without being blunt. When he says things that have been said before he says them extremely well. We get clarity without dogmatism in these pages. I must hasten to add that this book is entirely one of instruction for the field of play. I do not always see eye to eye with Warwick Armstrong when he makes speeches about administrative matters, but when he tells me how to play cricket I sit at his feet gratefully enough, and I hope others will do likewise—the old as well as the young.

I am reminded, too, as I read these pages that cricket is not always a progressive game. It can be retrogressive as well, and I select as the gem of the book what he says about the lost or fading practice of driving.

The best players in forward play or driving wrist the ball away at the very last moment after the bat has attained its greatest velocity, the bat being held firmly in the hand at the moment of hitting. The application of the batmen's weight at the proper moment is the chief factor in producing correct timing of the stroke; first the shoulder, then the forearm, and lastly the wrist all playing their part. In the Test matches of last summer there was much less straight driving than there used to be. The majority of batsmen nowadays fail to make full use of their left shoulders, a matter of no surprise to those of us who have studied the science of cricket when we notice the positions these batsmen take at the wicket.

There has been a lot too much facing round, and in consequence the left shoulder is drawn away and only the right shoulder is left with which to bring off a drive. What is the result? Well the result to my mind is that the stroke loses half of its power, for the simple reason that the shoulder which should do most of the work is left completely out of the picture.

Owing to this weakness in our opponents, I scarcely ever found it necessary to have an outfield when either Gregory or McDonald was bowling, so both of them were able to have their slips packed throughout all our matches.

Our opponents, generally speaking, failed to open out in the infield, and this, I think, was due to the lack of straight driving, in which some of England's greatest players of the past excelled. Those players, let it be remembered, used to hit straight, with the left shoulder well forward and down the line of the ball.

Let us all take that to heart. A statement it is incontrovertible, and as a wise warning it comes, I hope, not too late. Will our instructors of youth especially hearken? They may retort: "What's the good of teaching boys to drive fast bowling when they never likely to have any to drive?" "Never" is a pessimistic word. Cricket, like life, goes in cycles. The fast bowling will come round again in England. It caught up bending last summer. Next time let us be ready taught to stand up straight. Did not "Ranji" give us three immortal rules of batting? "First see where the ball is going to pitch; then go to it; then hit it." And now after a lapse of years and incidentally a lapse of enterprise we have Warwick Armstrong telling us very much the same thing. At any time successfully predicted what they preached let us try to do as they say.—E2.

PASSING OF "PEARLIES."

HAMSTEAD—WITH AN 'H.'

What has become of the ooster, resplendent in "pearlies," and his "Donah" with her plenteously feathered hat? asks the London Daily Telegraph. Time was when they went to Hampstead on Whit Monday and there abandoned themselves to riotous mirth. But all that has changed; Hampstead-heath is no longer what it was. You don't see those wonderfully-dressed people there now, dancing to the barrel-organ or strolling about, arms entwined, and singing songs—as often as not to melancholy tunes. The glory has departed; the old order has changed, and the famous heath has become sedate. You would not recognise the old "Appy" Hampstead. The subtle change has found the "h." The heath recently was just as joyous as ever it was in the palm days, but the crowds were taking their pleasures in a somewhat calmer manner. There were, of course, the cocknutt shies, booths where you could throw darts and rings—and occasionally win most dreadful-looking prizes—peepshows where you paid your twopenny and hoped for the best, swings and roundabouts of all sorts, from the humble affair propelled by the showman's wife or daughter to a wonderful contrivance driven by steam and fitted with a sixty-horsepower organ. And if you had not brought your lunch there were stalls with mountains of hard-boiled eggs and pastries and pies and innumerable dishes of delicacies—no doubt toothsome, but strange and weird to look upon. In the matter of drinks you went by colour, starting with violet and working through the various hues of the spectrum to the red. Maybe there was some truth in the rumour that they all tasted alike.

Here was the stage as of old, but the players were different. Could it be that those youths, soberly dressed in dark tweed or navy blue, were our old friends the costers? Amongst the girls one saw here and there a muslin frock and, of course, the ubiquitous canary jumper and sports coat. But they were in the minority, most of the girls being in sombre garb. A splash of white or colour against the green heath invariably proved to be a group of children. To these young fellows and their girls the booths seemed to have lost much of the old fascination. It was, above all else, the day of the family party, and often two or three families joined forces—an excellent plan which facilitated the catering arrangements and relieved considerably the drain on the housekeeping purse. These parties could be seen making for some shady quarter, and there the provender would be deposited, and the elders, thankful for a rest, would eagerly volunteer to look after it, while the youngsters went in search of adventure. At the appointed hour there would be a general reunion, and what preparations for the picnic! There are, no doubt, those who will say that from time immemorial London has spent its Bank holiday picnicking on Hampstead heath. Maybe it has, but where have the costers gone?

THIS AMERICAN MOTHER

Testifies That Baby's Own Tablets Do All That Is Claimed for Them and More.

Tens of thousands of mothers sleep soundly at night throughout the length and breadth of America, knowing that with Baby's Own Tablets in the house their little ones are safe-guarded in case of sudden sickness. Writes one of these American mothers, Mrs. A. H. Waite, of 1207 Fremont Avenue, North Minneapolis:—"I wish every mother knew how good Baby's Own Tablets are, then there would be fewer sick children. My last baby was sickly from birth and the benefit that the Tablets have afforded is simply wonderful. They do all that is claimed for them and more. I would not be without them for anything." Every careful parent will insist that medicine given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from narcotic drugs. Baby's Own Tablets exactly answer this description. They quickly reduce fever, dispel colic and constipation, check diarrhoea, relieve cramp, allay teething pains, cure indigestion, expel worms, quiet the nerves and bring restful, health-giving sleep to a perfectly natural way. Of drugs—no more than 60 cents per vial direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 50 Essex Street, London.

CURIOUS WHITSUN CUSTOMS.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS CELEBRATED THE OCCASION.

It was at Whitsuntide in the old days that our forefathers tried to raise funds for the Church by the sale of Whitsun, or Church, Ale. That this curious custom was in the public interest may be doubted. Indeed, Stubbs, in his "Anatomy of Abuses," 1886, expresses a very strong opinion to the contrary. Writing of "The Manner of Church Ale in England," he says:

In certain towns where drunken Baccus bears sway against Christ-mas and Easter, Whitsundaie, or some other tyme, the church wardens of every parishes, with the consent of the whole parishes, provide halfe a score or twenty quarters of mault, whereof some they buy of the church stocks, and some is given them of the parishoners themselves, everyone contributing somewhat according to his ability; which mault being made into very strong ale or beere, is sette for sale either in the church, or some other place assigned for that purpose. Then, when this is set a-brode, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spend the most at it. In this kinde of practice they continue six weekes, a quarter of a year, yea, halfe a year together. That money, they say, is to repair their churches and chappels with; to buy bookes for service; cuppes for the celebration of the sacrament; surplices for Sir John, and such other necessities. And they maintain their extraordinary charges in their parish besides.

SCRAMBLING IN CHURCH. Another curious, but discreditable, Whitsun custom, which fell into abeyance in 1879, was the distribution of bread and cheese. The food was cut into little squares, brought in baskets to the church, and on the conclusion of the afternoon service thrown all over the sacred building, to be scrambled for. As years went by, the scramble was transferred to the churchyard, and then beyond the churchyard gates.

A curious custom survived for many years at Kingstington, Devon. A lamb, draped with garlands, was carted round the parish on Whit Monday, while money was solicited from all passers-by. On Tuesday the lamb was killed and roasted whole in the middle of the village, slices of the roast meat being sold cheaply to the poor afterwards.

This custom was rooted in a local tradition. Once the neighbourhood, it is said, suffered from a drought; and when the people prayed to their gods a spring of water appeared in a field adjoining the village. As a thank-offering to the gods a lamb was sacrificed by the people. A curious Ascension Day custom is mentioned by a correspondent writing to the Echo newspaper in May, 1879. He says:—On Thursday (Ascension Day) the Bethesda Slate Quarries are entirely closed, not, however, out of respect to the religious character of the day, but in deference to a superstition which has lingered for many years amongst the Penryn quarrymen, that working on Ascension Day was sure to be attended with a fatality or accident of a serious character. Some six years back the management succeeded in partly overcoming this feeling, and several of the men worked on Ascension Day. Strange to say, there was always an accident, and Ascension Day continues to be an idle day so far as the Penryn quarrymen are concerned.

HEALTH AND PUBLICITY.

ANONYMITY OF DOCTORS WHO WRITE FOR PRESS.

Should a doctor give his medical knowledge to the man in the street through the newspapers? In the current issue of Health, now edited by Dr. J. Blomfield, this question is discussed from a new point of view.

"We are glad to think," remarks Health, in a leading article, "that the increasing space given to the discussion of medical subjects may be gained at the expense of that devoted to murder and other crime."

"It must be better for the newspaper reader's mind to be diverted into paths which lead to the saving of life rather than into those which are directed towards its destruction." The anonymity of the doctor in his Press contributions is, however, considered a sound idea. That a doctor's fame might depend upon his publicity agent is a consummation devoutly to be dreaded.

"Yet that is the horrid result, that might well follow on the common admission of signed medical articles to the Daily Press." Health intends to furnish to the public without harm those expert signed contributions which the writers would consign only anonymously or not at all to the daily papers.

HOLLYWOOD ROAD HAIRDRESSER.

THREATENING LETTERS SENT.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton heard evidence yesterday afternoon in the case in which three Chinese are charged with having demanded money by menace from a female hairdresser living at No. 102, Hollywood Road.

According to the prosecution, the woman received four letters from some unknown persons demanding \$300. She was not greatly alarmed until July 1 when the three defendants called at her house and asked her what about the letters, one of them saying that she would be "dealt with by a revolver" if she did not comply with the demand. The woman became frightened, but managed to put the defendants off until the following day. When the defendants called again on the Sunday, the woman's nephew slipped out of the house by the back door and reported at the District Watchmen's Office with the result that all three men were arrested. Since the men's arrest, the woman had received two more letters demanding immediate payment of the \$300, and threatening her with serious injury if the three arrested men were punished.

After adjourning for a few moments to go into the case, the Magistrate resumed addressing the defendants telling them that if there was any proof in the statements of the witnesses it would be sufficient to convict. According to the law an accessory before the fact was equally as guilty as the principal; if, on the other hand, they were innocent instruments it was up to them to prove it. Continuing the Magistrate said, "As you are not defended by an attorney, I will explain the case to you very carefully and you can make your defence accordingly."

He then dealt with the evidence in detail making all the points clear, after which the defendants were asked if they had anything to say.

The first man said he knew nothing about the four letters. He only went there to recover \$5 which was due to him. The second defendant said he only came down from Canton on the day he was arrested and was taking a walk with No. 1 when he was asked to wait a while in the street while the latter went upstairs on some business.

At this juncture the third prisoner was suddenly taken ill and had to leave the dock. His statement was not taken, and the hearing was adjourned in order that the second defendant might call a witness to prove the *alibi* he had set up.

The case was resumed this morning. Mr. A. E. Hall said that he had just been instructed to appear for the first man.

The Magistrate said that the case was already over, and he was not inclined to give a remand so late in the case.

Mr. Hall thereupon withdrew from the case. The third defendant denied all knowledge of the affair and said he was talking to No. 2 outside the house when he was arrested. Second defendant produced a witness to support his *alibi*. This man said he met the defendant at noon on the Sunday in question and the latter told him that he had just arrived from Canton. This was three hours before the defendant's arrest.

The Magistrate convicted all three men. Addressing the first he said that he regarded him as the leading spirit in the affair and sentenced him to six months. The other two received one month each.

W ATER CAUSES.

TYPHOON DAMAGE.

The railing in Kennedy Road, near the junction of Macdonnell Road was blown down by the storm on Wednesday night. The P.W.D. are now repairing it.

A land slide occurred in Wong-nichong Gap yesterday as the result of the heavy rains. About a ton of earth and small stones fell into the new motor road to the Peak. Luckily work had been temporarily suspended owing to the rain. The road was blocked, but coolies were at work this morning removing the obstruction.

A large tree was uprooted by Wednesday's storm and fell across the new road near Wong-nichong Gap Police Station. The obstruction has been removed.

An electric main wire in Shanghai Street, near the Yaumati market was severed by Wednesday night's storm and all the houses in the street were left in darkness throughout the night. The damage has since been repaired.

A main telephone wire between Saigon and Canton Roads was broken by the heavy winds and all the houses in the vicinity were disconnected. The Company's fitters repaired the damage yesterday.

The flagstaff at the Sai-king Police Station was smashed and caused slight damage to the roof.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' SALARIES.

ARBITRATION AWARD ACTION.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS.

A judgment of considerable importance in the test case brought by the China Coast Officers' Guild against the San Peh S.N. Co. was delivered by Mr. A. D. Blackburn, British Assessor, and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on July 7.

Mr. K. E. Newman conducted the case for the Guild, and Messrs. L. Kentwell, Mr. M. B. Brown and N. Y. Chang represented the defendant company.

The Court found as follows in the case of the China Coast Officers' Guild v. the San Peh Steam Navigation Co.:—

This is an action brought by the plaintiffs to compel the defendants to comply with the terms of an arbitration award.

The facts are briefly as follows:—In December, 1919, the masters and crews of the steamers operating on the China Coast, being dissatisfied with their salaries, went on strike. After some negotiation the dispute was referred to the arbitration of two gentlemen in Hongkong, and on May 27, 1920, an award was made allowing higher scales of wages than those in force previously, and making the new scales retrospective as from December 15, 1919. The parties to the arbitration were the China Coast Officers' Guild, and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China on the one side and certain steamship companies on the other side. Although the name of the defendant company appears in the award as a party to the arbitration it is admitted by the plaintiffs that the defendant company did not in fact sign a submission to arbitration, pleading that such submission "would run them into a lot of money," but signed instead an undertaking in the following form:—

Shanghai March 15th, 1920
The Secretary, China Coast Officers' Guild, Present.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the interview held this morning between your Captain Leach and the undersigned, I hereby beg to confirm the assurance given you verbally that we will abide by the result of the arbitration award regarding the scale of wages to be paid to the captains and officers in our employ.—We are, etc.,

THE SAN PEH S. N. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) K. C. SHENG,
Manager.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Upon publication of the award the defendant company paid to those members of the plaintiff Guild who were in its employ the arrears allowed under the award and continued to pay the award scale of wages until about March 1921, when it informed the members in question that it could not continue to pay the award rates. Apparently the members accepted the position and consented to continue serving at a lower rate of wages. When this was brought to the notice of the Guild's executive certain correspondence passed in which the Guild threatened to take legal proceedings to enforce the award unless the award rates were paid, and the defendant company took up the position that the change in shipping conditions absolved them from further obedience to the award, which was silent as to the period during which the award was to be in force. Subsequently, after the commencement of the present proceedings, all the members of plaintiff Guild in defendants' employ signed a document declaring their willingness to continue serving the company at their present reduced rates of pay and dissociating themselves from the proceedings being taken by the Guild against the company.

Now although it seems to have been assumed by both parties up to the commencement of these proceedings that the defendant company was a party to the arbitration, and the plaintiffs' petition was drawn on this supposition, it is clearly seen that this position was untenable, and plaintiffs' counsel abandoned it, relying in his arguments not on the award itself, but on the undertaking given by the defendant company to abide by the award. This point is important, for it disposes of embarrassing questions as to the enforceability of the Hongkong arbitration in Chinese Courts, and leaves us to determine only the value of the undertaking given by the defendant company to pay a certain rate of wages to the members of the plaintiff Guild.

THE CONTRACT ANALYZED.

The first point we have to consider is this: What, if any, was the contract between the parties? Turning to the undertaking of March 15th we see that it refers to an interview

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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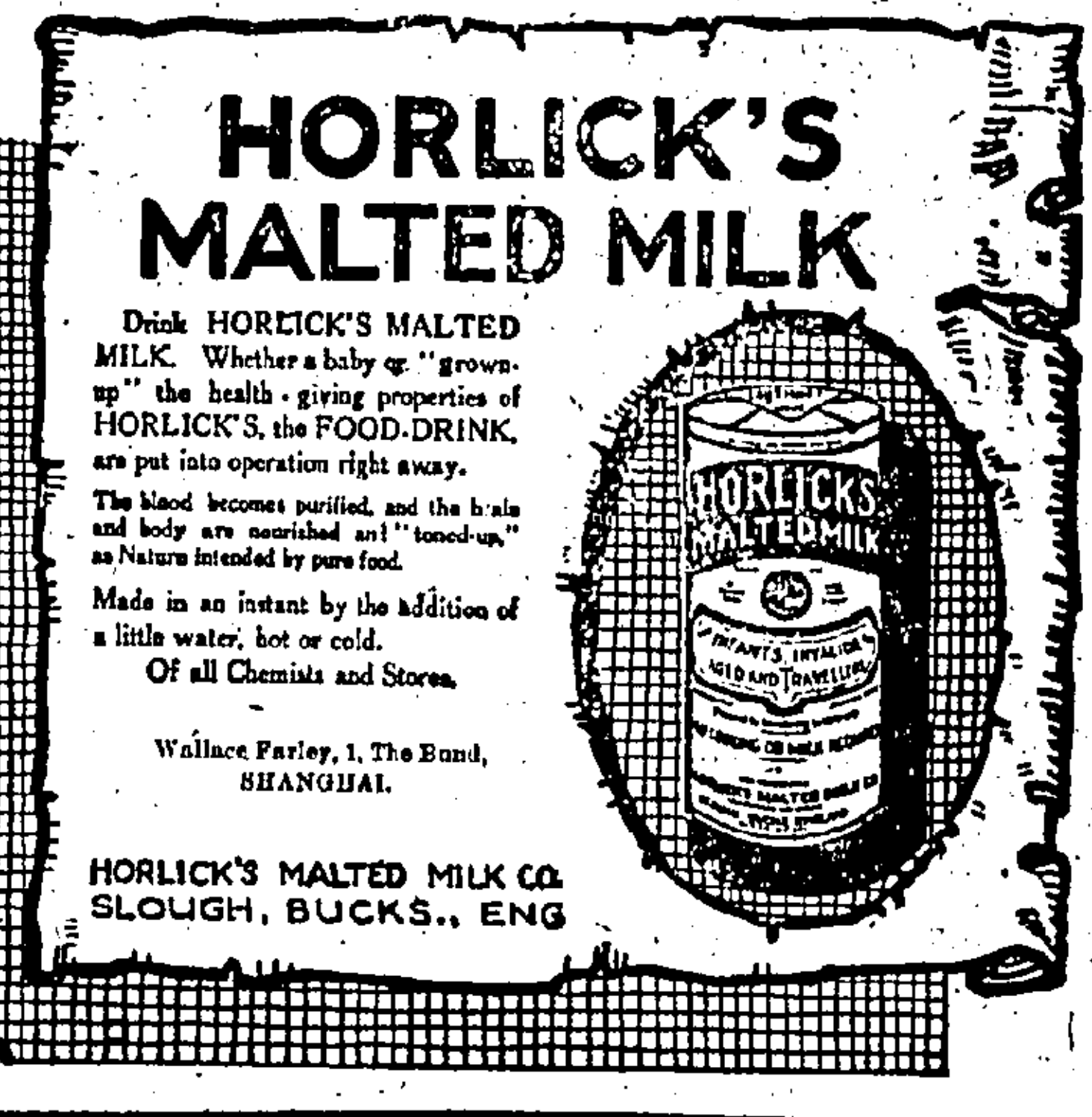
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between Captain Leach (representing plaintiff Guild) and Mr. Sheng, manager of defendant company. At this interview, according to Capt. Pans, Capt. Leach said that unless the defendant company agreed to submit to the arbitration the officers employed by the company would go on strike. Although there is considerable confusion in the evidence owing to events which must have occurred in December, 1919, e.g., the affair of Capt. Doyle, being mixed up with others which occurred in March, 1920, it is reasonable to suppose that this is what actually did occur, and we find that the contract between the parties was that, in consideration of the members of plaintiff Guild in the defendant company's employ not going on strike, the defendant company agreed to pay them wages in accordance with the award of the Hongkong arbitrators. In so far therefore as consideration is concerned the agreement seems to be a valid contract. We will not refer further to Capt. Doyle than just to say that his case is covered by a separate agreement signed by defendants dated December 22nd, 1919, and appears to have no bearing on the present action.

We now come to the point which is the crux of the whole action, namely: Is the plaintiff Guild not bound by the action of its own members in waiving their right to receive wages in accordance with the above contract? We have already referred to the document in which the members of the plaintiff Guild in the defendant company's employ signified their willingness to serve the company at the present rate of pay, namely a rate considerably lower than the award rate. It has been suggested, but not very convincingly, that this document was signed under the influence of threats, but there is no evidence to this effect and we must accept the document at its face value as an abandonment of any right the signatories might have had to be paid at the award rate. We are told, however, this abandonment does not bind the Guild, so we have to examine the circumstances more closely.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

As plaintiffs' counsel has quoted Halsbury to us, we will refer to Halsbury, in which we find: "When a trade union is a legal association at common law its agreements may be enforced as in the case of any ordinary club." (Vol. 27, p. 612.) Now as the Guild is not incorporated, it is an unincorporated members' club which is "a society of persons each of whom contributes to the funds out of which the expenses of conducting the society are paid" and "it is not recognized as having any legal existence apart from the members of it." (Vol. 4, p. 400.) "The rights and liabilities of members of a club on contracts made on their behalf, are *prima facie* joint only, and all the members should be joined as plaintiffs or defendants, as the case may be, in any action on such a contract." (Vol. 4, p. 423.) "An unincorporated members' club not being a partnership or legal entity cannot sue or be sued in the

club's name" (Vol. 4, p. 428). The plaintiff Guild, in short, is not a legal entity and in an English Court it could not have brought this action in its present form, while, if all its members had been joined as plaintiffs, the absurdity of the proceeding would have been more obvious than it is.

As, however, the Chinese law governing associations is much more indefinite than the English law we have given the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and allowed the petition to stand. In consequence we have had to look at the circumstances from a slightly different angle, though the result is the same.

The original contract, partly oral, partly written was made by Capt. Leach, representing the plaintiff Guild, with the manager of the defendant company. As the only persons towards whom the defendant company undertook any contractual obligations were those members of plaintiff Guild in the company's employ, Capt. Leach must in this transaction be regarded simply as the agent of those members. On behalf of his principals he contracted that they would not go on strike in consideration of payment of wages at the award rates. Since then the principals themselves subsequently waived their rights under this contract, it is difficult to see how the executive of the Guild, who are only the agents of the members, can be permitted to enforce the earlier contract in face of the waiver of their own principals.

NO AGREEMENT AS TO DURATION.

This would seem to be conclusive of the issues in the case, but we wish to add that if the petition did not fail on this ground it would fail on another, namely the absence of any provision in the agreement between the parties with regard to the duration of its validity. It appears to us that it would be improper to order specific performance of an agreement for the payment of a definite scale of wages when no duration of time is specified, even if it could be shown that conditions affecting the contract had not materially altered since the contract was entered into, as to which point the plaintiffs have not satisfied us. Counsel for the Guild contends that such an agreement can only be altered with the consent of both the parties. If then one party persistently refuses his consent the agreement becomes perpetual. This was certainly not the intention of the parties, nor would it be equitable to enforce such an interpretation.

In conclusion we would say that none of the English-text books to which we have been referred deal with the enforcement of wages awards, nor can we find any record of any similar action having been brought before, though a similar set of circumstances must have arisen countless times within recent years in connection with labour disputes in England and elsewhere. Agreements such as that in the present case seem to be common, but not legal, and enforceable only by economic means. The petition is dismissed.



Peggy Marie Deall

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Major Frank W. Anderson



Germans watching a launching ceremony.



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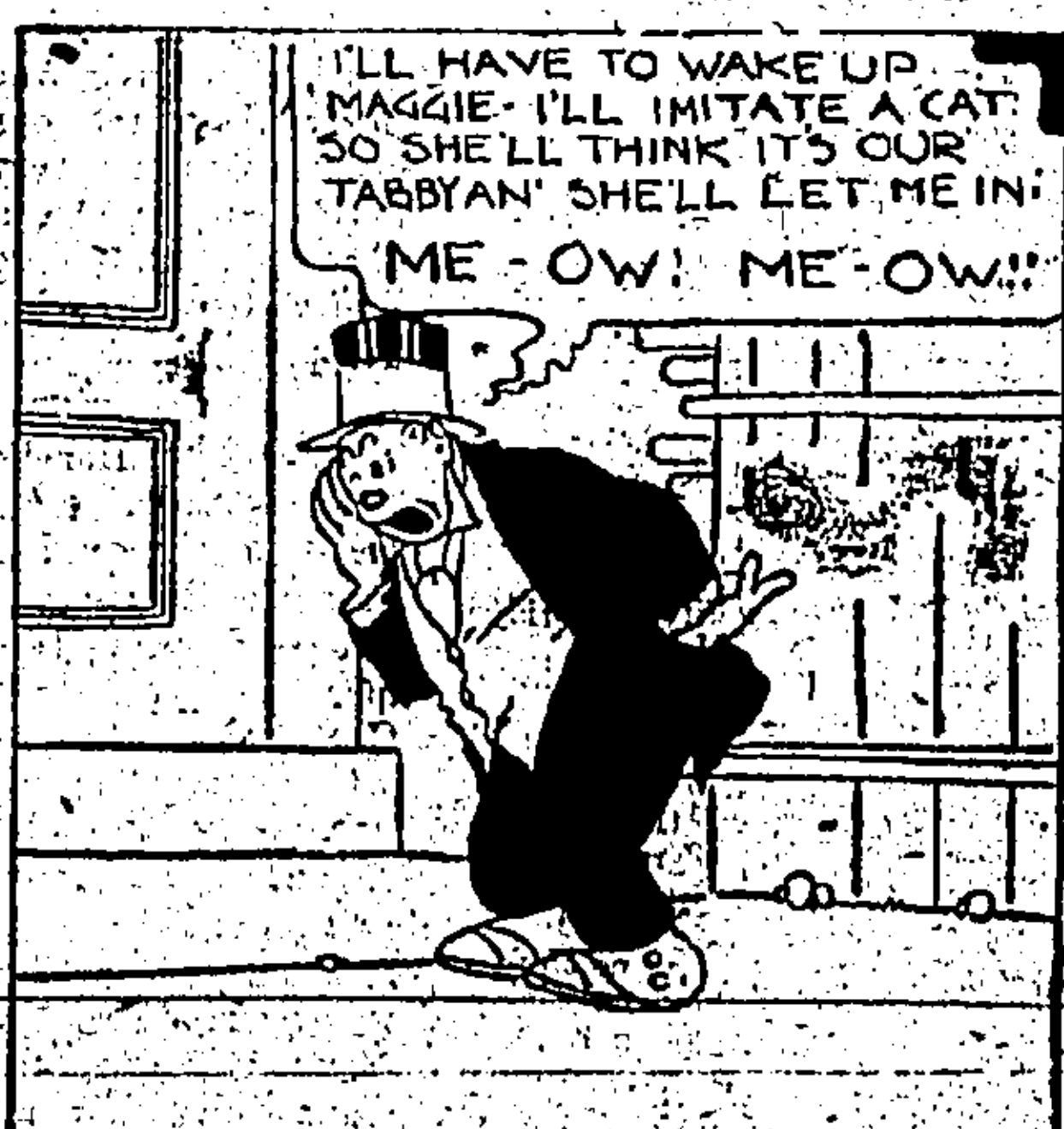
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 called Adam's Peak from an old
 tradition of the Mohammedans, who
 believe that a great footprint on a
 rock at the summit of the mountain
 was made by Adam when he was
 driven from the Garden of Eden.
 This mountain (a writer in the New
 York Herald says) is more than a mile
 high, is conical in shape and it is
 so steep that it has to be climbed by
 means of a chain which is
 fastened to the summit. One
 would think that being so steep it
 was not often climbed, but two
 factions make it a shrine, and every
 year hundreds of pilgrims venture the
 steep ascent to see the holy footprint
 in the great rock. The Buddha's
 claim it to be the footprint of Buddha
 when he stepped from Ceylon to Siam,
 but the Mohammedans avow that
 Adam made it when the flaming sword
 shut off the Garden of Eden and
 drove him into exile.

Eve's tomb or last resting-place is
 claimed by the Arabs to be at Jiddah,
 the seaport of Mecca. There in a
 graveyard surrounded by high white
 walls, which has not been opened for
 a single interment for more than a
 thousand years, is a great tomb with
 a palm tree growing out of the stone
 roof, a wonder of the Orient in itself
 which is supposed to mark the last
 place of rest of our first mother.
 According to the Arabian tradition,
 Eve was more than two hundred feet
 tall—so this would be in keeping with
 the great footprint of Adam.

Every seven years thousands of
 devoted Mohammedans make a pilgrim-
 age to this shrine; and every year, so
 the legend runs, on the 3rd of June,
 which date represents the anniversary
 of the death of Abel, the door of the
 temple forming a canopy over the
 supposed tomb of Eve is forced open,
 and remains so all night in spite of
 all the efforts of the keeper, and ter-
 rible cries of anguish are heard, which
 are supposed to be the lamenting of
 Eve for her beloved son.

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 Shanghai Lianchow
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 TUESDAY, JULY 18.
 Bombay Wakasa Maru
 Japan Yamagata Maru
 WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
 Japan and Shanghai Yokohama Maru
 THURSDAY, JULY 20.
 Japan and Shanghai Kitan Maru
 SUNDAY, JULY 23.
 Straits Katori Maru
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 Wuchow and Samshui Kwong Hong 4 p.m.
 Pakhoi, Tounan and Quinhao Faichow 5 p.m.
 Amoy and SWATOW via LONDON Hong Hwa 5 p.m.
 Shanghai and North China Foochow 5 p.m.
 SATURDAY, JULY 15.
 Fort Bayard, Hainan and Haiphong Hanoi 2.30 a.m.
 Java and Port Moresby via Sourabaya Tjipona 3 a.m.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hainan 11 a.m.
 Saigon Cadarette 11 a.m.
 Straits and Calcutta Kamsang 1 p.m.
 Amoy and "Straits" Egra 1 p.m.
 Philippines Islands Yuenang 2 p.m.
 Choo and Tientsin Euchoow 2 p.m.
 Shanghai and North China Shantung 2 p.m.
 Tientsin Tjikini 4.30 p.m.
 Tounan Kwai Wah 5 p.m.
 SUNDAY, JULY 16.
 Swatow, Amoy and Koolung Amakusa Maru 9 a.m.
 MONDAY, JULY 17.
 Philippines Islands Pros. Jackson 4.30 p.m.
 Shanghai, North China and Japan Sardinia 5 p.m.
 Pakhoi and Haiphong Hainan 5 p.m.
 Amoy Tsan 5 p.m.
 TUESDAY, JULY 18.
 Philippines Islands, AUSTRALIA and New
 Zealand via Thursday Islands—due
 Thursday Island July 18th. Registration
 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.0 a.m. LONDON—due
 Choo and Tientsin LONDON—due
 Shanghai and North China LONDON—due
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 10.30 a.m.
 Swatow and Bangkok Hatching Noon.
 Kiangchow 1 p.m.
 WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
 Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.
 Marques, South Africa, India via
 Dharmashkoti, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE
 via MARSEILLE—due MARSEILLE
 5th August. Parcel 10th at 6 p.m. —
 Registration 10th at 8.15 a.m. Letters
 10th at 9.00 a.m. Karmala
 THURSDAY, JULY 20.
 Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan,
 Honolulu, "Canada," United States,
 Central & South America, & EUROPE
 via SAN FRANCISCO—due SAN FRAN-
 CISCO 18th August. Registration 8.45
 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. Tomy Maru
 FRIDAY, JULY 21.
 Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.
 Marques, South Africa, India via
 Dharmashkoti, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE
 via MARSEILLE—Registration 8.45 a.m.
 Letter 9.30 a.m. Parcel 10th at 6 p.m. —
 Registration 10th at 8.15 a.m. Letters
 10th at 9.00 a.m. Karmala
 SATURDAY, JULY 22.
 Weihaiwei and Choo Kaching 3 p.m.
 MONDAY, JULY 24.
 Shanghai, North China and Japan Kabei Maru 2 a.m.
 WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.
 Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan,
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At Gloucester Lancashire defeated the home team by an innings and
 eleven runs. Parlin (Lancs.) took 8 for 47 and R. Tyldesley (Lancs.) took
 6 for 31.

Nottinghamshire won by an innings and 125 runs from Glamorgan at
 Cardiff. For the winners George Gunn made 91 and Hardstaff 99 while
 Richmond took 6 for 64 in the first innings and Barratt took 8 for 26 in the
 second.

MOSQUE ROOF FALLS.

CAIRO, July 13.

Fourteen were killed and 20 seriously injured by the fall of the roof
 of the Abudda Mosque in the centre of Cairo, which occurred while the
 faithful were celebrating the feast of the patron saint. Immense damage
 to valuable antiquities in the mosque has been done.

AMERICAN COTTON TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The senate has approved a tariff of seven cents a pound on imported
 long staple cotton.

NORTHOLIFFE'S CONDITION.

"NOT SO SATISFACTORY."

LONDON, July 13.

It is announced that Lord Northcliffe's condition is not so satisfactory.
 He was somewhat weaker owing to an obscure toxic process which has no
 at present subsided.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 14.

Twelve were killed and five injured as the result of a fire damp explo-
 sion in the Glean Colliery in Shropshire yesterday evening. About sixty
 men were working in the pit at the time of the disaster. The rescued men
 are expected to recover.

AUSTRIAN WIRELESS CO. OBSESSION.